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PROCEEDINGS
RELATIVE TO
LIEUT.-COL. KNOX'S CONDUCT,
ON THE
LANDING OF THE FRENCH
NEAR FISHGUARD.

22 Feb. 1797



SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
THAT TOOK PLACE ON THE LANDING OF THE FRENCH
NEAR FISHGUARD, IN PEMBROKESHIRE,
On the 22d February, 1797 ;
AND OF THE
INQUIRY
AFTERWARDS HAD INTO
LIEUT.-COL. KNOX'S CONDUCT
ON THAT OCCASION,
BY ORDER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER
IN CHIEF :
TOGETHER WITH
THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE,
AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

BY THOMAS KNOX,

Late Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Fishguard Volunteers.

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1800.

SOME ACCOUNT

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN THE YEAR 1790

ON THE PETITION

IN FAVOR

OF THE PETITIONERS

IN FAVOR OF THE PETITIONERS

IN FAVOR OF THE PETITIONERS



INTRODUCTION.

THERE are, perhaps, few situations that call more for the exercise of discretion, than that of an individual, who is about to propose his own concerns for public consideration. We are too often apt to imagine, what we feel of importance to ourselves, will be thought equally important by others, and are as often surprised and vexed to perceive how little attention the world pays to our supposed merits or our sufferings, though probably at some future period we may feel inclined to allow it some credit for discernment, in refusing to trouble itself with our grievances, and may wonder at our folly, in having ourselves ever given so much consequence to things, which will then appear to us so trivial.

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It is not, however, to be denied, that there may exist cases of a more serious nature, and which, from peculiar circumstances, may have some claim to the public attention ; but in all settled governments, such cases must be rare, because it must be presumed, the law has either provided no remedy for them, or that the existing remedy is beyond our reach ; were it otherwise, the first law of society will determine at once, that we must apply for redress to those who are appointed to administer justice ; nor can any one have a right to complain of his suffering, under an extra-judicial proceeding, who has refused to submit his cause to the legal jurisdiction.

It is only then, after we have sought in vain for redress by every regular means, that we can be justified in seeking for it by an extraordinary process ; and unless it shall appear that such is our condition, we shall run the risk of exciting suspicion, either of our intentions, or of the justice of our cause, or, perhaps, both ; and we shall, probably, be sent back with disgrace by the public voice, to that tribunal to whom it properly belongs, to determine our right to reparation.

I trust

I trust it will appear, in the present instance, that I have not wantonly, or idly, obtruded myself on the public; that from circumstances I could neither prevent nor controul, my endeavours to obtain due redress have been unfortunate, but that I have not neglected any fit means which presented themselves, of procuring it.

Whether the occurrences I am about to state are of sufficient importance to justify their being laid before the public, will probably be judged differently, according to the different motives that may perhaps be assigned for my doing so; but when I recollect it is now three years, since what I have to relate, originated, and that it is more than two since I ceased to contend, it may be proper for me to say, why I have been hitherto silent, and why I am so no longer.

Those to whose lot it may fall to be unjustly attacked in early life in their reputation, will have good reason to congratulate themselves, if they should find their proper line of defence so clearly marked out, as to leave them no room for hesitation in adopting it: there are, indeed, in all the diversities of situation, some general rules for our conduct, which, if we know and
abide

abide by, though they may not always secure us from misfortune, will certainly save us from disgrace ; nay more, they will afford us the best consolation we can receive under misfortune, the consciousness of having acted as we ought to do.

But the lessons of adversity, though useful, are severe ; nor is it all at once that we can reconcile ourselves to degradation, or learn to bear disappointment with resignation. If we are doomed to find all our endeavours to vindicate our reputation unavailing, and that nothing remains for us, but submission to unmerited reproach ; we shall still, indeed, receive satisfaction in the conviction of having done our duty ; but a satisfaction, which, in consoling us, may, at the same time, lead us to consider our own approbation as that which is alone of any real value to us ; and in proportion as we seek to derive comfort from impressing this idea on our minds, we shall gradually consider public opinion as less and less worthy our regard, till, at length, we shall begin to look on all complaint as at once useless and humiliating ; our grief at the world's cruelty will be converted into indignation at its injustice, we shall become
callous

callous to its censure, and shall shrink from its applause.

Reflexion may restore us to better thoughts, and time may bring the balm of healing on its wings: but at first they will rather check, than promote any faint lurking desire for further exertion; they will rather lead us to congratulate ourselves on having escaped from the noise and tumult of contention, than prompt us to renewed activity; instead of exhorting us to new efforts, they will seek to soothe us into a desire of tranquillity; a mild serenity will gently steal on us, which our imagination will please itself in contrasting with the bustle and anxiety we before experienced; will paint to us as a sober and rational degree of happiness, far more to be desired than any a busy world has to bestow: so that at last, fancying ourselves in possession, if not of all we might wish for, yet of all we can ever hope to attain, we shall resign ourselves with quiet complacency to repose; till reason, invigorated and refreshed by this interval of calmness, shall awake us from our idle dream, and setting before us the past in its proper light, shall forbid us to look on our condition as hopeless, or to think we may dispense with any further

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ther endeavours, to restore ourselves to reputation: it will bring us to an impartial examination of our conduct; and if, after due inquiry, it should be able to pronounce we have acted rightly; it will then bid us consider, whether our access to justice has been thwarted by prejudice and misconception, or whether we have been the victims of deliberate malignity: the former it will teach us to overcome by patience and perseverance, and to disappoint the latter by the exercise of prudence and circumspection.

But after all, it will not be without diffidence that we shall come before the Public; in spite of all the conviction we ourselves may have of the rectitude of our conduct, some anxiety must be felt lest the opinions of others should prove adverse; nor is it possible entirely to chase away the apprehension, that since we have failed once, we may fail a second time.

Besides, it is only very lately that I have been enabled to give in my military accounts to the War-office; and though much expedition has been used by those who examined them, it is only within these few days they have been passed. The obtaining a decision on them appeared to me

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a necessary preliminary to any future proceedings on my part : but now that I am able to say I stand clear in what relates to my pecuniary concerns as Commandant of the Fishguard Volunteers, I am willing to flatter myself, I may now venture, with some degree of confidence, to endeavour to remove the imputations to which I have been exposed, touching my conduct on the descent of the French in 1797, near Fishguard. I have, therefore, compiled the following Narrative, from the statement I transmitted to Gen. Rooke, on Major Williamson's being sent down to examine into the charges against me, and from the more enlarged relation I afterwards drew up for the instruction of Counsel : this, together with the whole of the correspondence appertaining to the subject, and such other material documents as are in my possession, will, I hope, be effectual for my vindication, with respect to the charges immediately made against me ; and, I trust, no unfavourable testimony to my general conduct in the situation I held, will be derived from the papers I have added of an earlier date.

Beyond what is to be found in these, I have nothing to relate concerning myself that can be

at all interesting to the public; my military career began and ended with the command of the Fishguard Volunteers. In consequence of the representations made by my father to the late Lord Amherst in 1793, his Majesty's leave was obtained to raise a company of Volunteers at Fishguard, of which I was appointed Captain: in 1794, two additional companies were raised, and I received a commission of Major; a fourth company was added in 1795, when I was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, which I held till my resignation in May 1797.

There is one part of the correspondence I should have preferred omitting in this publication, were it not so intimately connected with the declaration transmitted against me to Gen. Rooke; but I request it may be believed I have added it solely on that account, and not from any silly desire to obtain credit for courage from having done what, in my opinion at least (*sit verbo venia*), requires none.

Affuredly great praise is very justly due to the spirit and zeal which animated all who came forward in defence of their country: I should be sorry to be thought capable of lessening it:
and,

and, I trust, whoever will take the trouble to read my letter of the 24th February 1797, to the Secretary of State, will not accuse me of having endeavoured to do so: but, on the other hand, I cannot disguise the conviction I feel, that, under the circumstances in which we were placed, it peculiarly becomes us to be thankful to Providence both for our safety and our success.

The force landed under the command of Gen. Tate, consisted of two battalions, including two companies of grenadiers. The number of the troops of all descriptions that were opposed to them on the day of the surrender, including the gentry and yeomanry, who formed in line with the Cardiganshire militia and volunteers, and were armed with the muskets sent down for the supplementary militia, together with the sailors from the King's ships at Milford, did not, I believe, in the whole exceed 750 men. The militia composed one-seventh part of this number.

Towards the close of the preceding year, I had turned my thoughts to the consideration of
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our means of defence in case of an attack ; and, as far as I could learn with any certainty, I found that the whole military force within the principality of Wales, consisted of Lord Cawdor's and Lord Dynevor's troops of yeomanry cavalry ; the regiment of Cardiganshire militia, amounting to two companies ; the Fishguard Volunteers, four companies ; and the Pembroke Volunteers, one company ; all these were in Pembrokehire, excepting Lord Dynevor's troop, which was in Carmarthenhire, and a detachment of the Cardiganshire militia stationed at Aberyystwith. I could not find there were any other troops nearer to us than Hereford or Bristol ; and I am still ignorant of any alteration that might have taken place previous to the descent of the French. The calling out of the supplementary militia had indeed commenced ; but in Pembrokehire the first sixth-part of them were then only learning their exercise, nor do I know that the other counties were in a state of greater forwardness. Surely, whoever thus considers our situation, may well accuse us of ingratitude, should we refuse to acknowledge that our immediate preservation did not depend upon ourselves.

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I have no intention however at present, nor do I conceive it at all necessary for me to enter into any detail beyond that of the proceedings for which I am personally responsible : I shall, therefore, hasten to close this Introduction. Uncertain as I must naturally be of the event of the step I am now taking, I will not by an indiscreet display of gratitude towards those from whom I have received any offices of assistance or kindness, expose them to perils I ought to face alone : there are two, indeed, to whom I may confess my obligation, without fear of injuring them ; the late Major General Nesbitt, and the late Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Vaughan : the former, without any personal knowledge of me, I understand advocated my cause with the Commander in Chief ; the latter had long honoured me with his friendship, and, in the time of need, forgot his infirmities to afford me his protection.

To my heretofore comrades, the best return I can make for their attachment ; the best proof I can afford them of my sense of their desert ; is the giving a plain and impartial statement of their conduct. Whenever their services are hereafter required,

required, may the occasion be such as may permit their present Commanding Officer to indulge their mutual ardour in defence of their King and Country; may they never again be called on to prove their obedience and discipline, by abandoning their families and homes to the mercy of an enemy.

NARRATIVE

NARRATIVE.

ON Wednesday, 22d February, 1797, Lieut.-Col. Knox, Commander of the Corps of Fishguard Volunteers, went from Minwere Lodge, on the south side of Milford Haven, to Tregwynt, to a ball Mrs. Harries had invited him to: the distance between the two places is about twenty miles. He reached Tregwynt about half past three o'clock *p. m.*; and soon afterwards* Col. Vaughan asked him, jestingly, if he had seen the French ships; upon his answering in the negative, and desiring to know what he meant, Col. Vaughan told him, that two or three hours before, three large ships and a lugger had passed close by Tregwynt House, (which stands very near the sea);
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* Lieut.-Col. Daniel Vaughan, formerly of the 39th regiment, and brother to Mr. Vaughan of Jordanston, the Governor of the Fort at Fishguard—he had a company in the corps of Fishguard Volunteers.

that one of them seemed to be a 38-gun frigate, another of 32 guns, and the third was larger than either, and had an English colour flying over a Dutch one; that they had stood as close in to the cliffs as the limestone sloops usually did, and had all afterwards proceeded up Channel; and somebody had since observed them coming under Trehowel, a farm in Lanunda parish, as if they meant to anchor there. It was supposed they were two English frigates convoying a Dutch East-Indiaman, a prize.

The company sat down to dinner, and before it was well over, a private of the corps arrived with a verbal message from Ensign D. Bowen at Fishguard, which he delivered so confusedly, that all Col. Knox could make out of it was, that the French ships were under Trehowel, or something to that purpose. After consulting with Col. Vaughan, Col. Knox took his horse, and, followed by his servant, set out for Trehowel, which lay about four miles off. It was then near sun-set, so that Col. Vaughan, whose infirmities would not permit him to accompany Col. Knox, observed it would be dark before he got to Trehowel.

Col. Knox met no one to give him any information in his way thither. It was dusk when he arrived at Trehowel: he stopped at the gateway leading to the house, and saw three ships at anchor

chor at some distance from the cliff, with their sails furled, and a small sloop (which proved to be one he had loaded the day before with coal and culm for the use of his father's house at Lanstinan), lying between two of the ships. He saw no boat, nor did he hear any noise: no men were to be seen, but every thing appeared perfectly quiet. Col. Knox, however, as he had come so far, determined to go on towards Fishguard, that he might get some information about them. He had proceeded thither but a little way, when he met some country people, who said the French were landing, and that twelve boats-full of men had come on shore*: he still went on, and met more people running away, as they said, from the French: they differed as to the number of boats. Near Llanunda church, about a mile east of Trehowel, the ground again permitted Col. Knox to see the ships, though obscurely; but he could not see any boats (which the nature of the place, where they landed, and of which he was then ignorant, will account for. He has believed since, that at the time he was at Trehowel, the boats may have been under the cliff landing the troops.) He was puzzled by the flight and reports of the country people, though he could see nothing to justify either: he rode on towards Fishguard, and

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just

* Col. Knox, not sufficiently understanding Welch, his servant acted as interpreter.

just after he had crossed Goodick sands, and the little bridge, he came upon a party in full march. It was too dark for him to see them, till he was close to them: he found the party consisted of between sixty and seventy of the Fishguard volunteers, with Mr. Nesbitt, and some other inhabitants of Fishguard, headed by Ensigns D. Bowen and Noott of that corps, who also resided there. Col. Knox learnt from them that the lugger had been seen to capture a sloop, and had nearly captured a Waterford packet, and that they were marching to prevent the enemy landing, or to attack them. Col. Knox thought it would be highly improper to risk either with so small a force, and in the dark; he conceived if they were really enemies (of which, however, he still doubted), they must have between 800 and 900 troops on board, estimating them by the number ships of similar force were said to have carried in Gen. Hoche's then late attempt on Ireland: he, therefore, though not without some little murmuring, led the party back to the guard-house, where, leaving Ensign Noott with orders to follow him with the arms and ammunition in store there, he proceeded with the rest of the party into the fort, there to wait for further information, and the coming in of more of the corps.

In his march thither through Fishguard, he learnt that an express had already been sent off to
Lord

Lord Milford, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Pembroke. He, therefore, thought it needless to send again, till he could speak with more certainty ; but as soon as he got into the fort, where he found the three invalid bombardiers belonging to it, he dispatched to Major Bowen, who commanded the Newport division * of Fishguard Volunteers, the letter (No. 5,) in the Appendix. A little time afterwards, a man of the name of W. Williams, an inhabitant of Fishguard, came into the fort, and told Col. Knox he had just made his escape from a party of the French, who had taken him in a house at Llanunda ; that one of them attempted to kill him, but was prevented, though not before he had given him a slight wound in his side with a bayonet, which he shewed. The party he said were twelve in number, and more came afterwards, and they talked a language he did not understand.

Col. Knox now no longer doubted the ships were really French. He therefore ordered the alarm guns to be fired a second time (they had been fired once previous to his coming into the fort), and dispatched a second letter to Major Bowen (No. 6), with orders to join him immediately at Fishguard with his division ; and he further

* Newport is eight miles from Fishguard. See the distribution of the corps in the Appendix, No. 1.

ther directed the persons whom he sent with this letter, in case he should be able to overtake Vaughan, the bearer of the former one, to take it and bring it back to him. It was then about half past eight o'clock in the evening : this messenger was scarce gone, when a corporal arrived from Newport with a note from Major Bowen to the commanding officer at Fishguard, inquiring the reason of the firing the alarm guns*, and saying that his division were assembling. Col. Knox wrote on the back of the note, to inform Major Bowen that he was in the fort, and desired he would join him ; ordering his messenger to return with it immediately : and that no mistake might happen, he likewise sent Ensign D. Bowen to Newport to the Major, to acquaint him with the intelligence, and orders he had sent him by his second messenger. He at the same time wrote to Lord Milford, communicating to him the information he had received, his situation, and intentions†.

Col.

* The first firing of the alarm guns must be that here alluded to, as the messenger arrived very shortly after the firing of them a second time.

† This letter does not now exist ; its contents, therefore, cannot be stated at large : But I mentioned in it to Lord Milford what I had learnt from William Williams, and that it was my intention to attack the French in the morning, if I found their numbers to be such as I could cope with, and I hoped God would grant us success. *

Col. Knox now requested Mr. Nesbitt, who had formerly served in America, and who offered his services on this occasion, to take charge of the party he ordered to keep a look out on the other side of Fishguard, towards Llanunda, and to give him, from time to time, such information as he could obtain of the proceedings of the French. A chain of sentinels was placed from the fort up to the brow of the hill which overlooks it, and from thence to the gate of Park Morva (the name of the place wherein the fort stands), adjoining to the road leading from Fishguard to Newport; and he dispatched Serj. Rogers, who was well acquainted with the country the French were in, to reconnoitre them.

About this time Governor Vaughan entered the fort, which it will be necessary briefly to describe: It is, properly speaking, nothing more than a battery, situated about a short mile from Fishguard church, on a small flat, at the extreme point of the eastern side of Fishguard harbour, and placed there for the purpose of defending the entrance: it has a platform towards the sea, the outline of which is a segment of a circle, and a parapet about two feet high, before which is a ditch cut in the rock, of the depth of seven or eight feet; eight nine-pounders were mounted on this platform. At the back of the fort, across a narrow neck of land, there is a wall twelve feet high,

high, in which is the entrance into the fort; this wall, after making an angle, is continued along the side within the harbour, till it joins the parapet, shutting in a small hollow, in which the magazine and a guard-room are placed; on the other side, the parapet is continued, till it joins the back wall; the outline of the whole is not very unlike that of a lady's fan when opened; the area it contains may be the third part of an acre, or more. This fort was built during the American war, at the expence of the late Sir Hugh Owen, on land belonging to Mr. Vaughan of Jordanston, who was appointed Governor thereof by his Majesty in 1794: there is no water in it, and the ground at its back rises so fast, as to command it completely within musket-shot; three invalid bombardiers had been sent down in 1795 to do duty in the fort, and to instruct the volunteers in the exercise of the great guns.

It appears from the letter of the Secretary of the Board of Ordnance (No. 2), it was stipulated, that powder was to form no part of the stores to be supplied by government, but was to be provided at the expence of the inhabitants of Fishguard. All the powder in the magazine, on the day the French landed, had been purchased by the governor, and amounted to sixteen cartridges, six of which were expended in firing the alarm guns; eight more cartridges, and a barrel
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and an half of powder that Col. Knox had lately received for exercising his corps in the firings with small arms, and of which none had been used, were brought from the guard-house into the fort, by Ensign Noott, in pursuance of the orders given him for that purpose; Mr. H. Davies, of Fishguard, also sent in some powder he had in his shop.

Soon after the Governor's arrival, Mr. William Harries and Mr. Beddoes came in from Haverfordwest to offer their services. They were followed by Lieut.-Col. Colby of the Pembrokehire militia, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Edwardes. Col. Colby informed Col. Knox they had been dispatched by the Committee sitting at the castle at Haverfordwest, to acquaint him that the Supplementary militia had been sent to Pembroke to relieve the Cardiganshire militia on duty there, and that orders had been sent to the Cardiganshire militia to march with all expedition, as soon as they should be relieved by the Supplementary*; and likewise to Lord Cawdor's troop of yeomanry cavalry, and Capt. Ackland's company of Pembroke volunteers.

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Col.

* There were upwards of one hundred French prisoners at Pembroke; and the Cardiganshire militia were doing duty over them. The distance from Pembroke to Haverfordwest, including the ferry, is, I believe, between eleven and twelve miles; from Haverfordwest to Fishguard is nearly sixteen: the whole distance from Pembroke to Fishguard is, therefore, upwards of twenty-seven miles.

Col. Knox communicated to Col. Colby what intelligence he was possessed of; and mentioned to him, as he had done to Lord Milford, his intention of attacking the French in the morning, if he found their numbers such as he could contend with. Col. Colby desired he would let the Committee know, in case he should retreat, or take other measures, which he promised; and they then left him, to return to the Committee. It was at this time about twelve o'clock at night: they had reached Park Morva Gate, when they were met by Major Bowen, with the subaltern* and non-commissioned officers, and forty privates of the Newport division, who had already joined him, when he received Col. Knox's orders to march to Fishguard. He being informed of Major Bowen's arrival, went to Park Morva Gate to meet them, and returning from thence he met the Governor on horseback, coming from the fort, who took his leave of them, and went home to his house at Jordanstou, between three and four miles from Fishguard: Col. Knox did not see him the following morning, as he did not return to Fishguard till shortly after Col. Knox and his corps had left it.

Serjeant Rogers now came back, with information

* Captain Bowen, who was at Cardigan, joined the following morning.

tion that he had approached near a party of the French, and that he judged their number to be about 200 men. Col. Knox sent again three other persons who knew the country, and could speak Welch *, to learn what was doing. A great light was perceived in Llanunda from the fort; on their return their accounts were, that the French were standing round a brake of furze which they had set on fire. Col. Knox does not recollect they gave any information as to their numbers; if they did, it probably agreed with that given by Serjeant Rogers.

There being no provision in the fort for the men, Col. Knox ordered some bread and cheese to be brought from Fishguard and served to them. Lieut. James and several privates came in at different times, during the night; so that before day-break Col. Knox's force consisted of one Major, three Lieutenants †, four Ensigns, and, as near as he can recollect, about 150 non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates: of these Col. Knox placed twenty-eight or thirty men, including such as had been used to work the guns, and the bombardiers, under the command of Ensign D. Bowen,

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to

* Mr. Vincent, a sadler, who had served as a volunteer in the company raised in 1793; Thomas Gibbon the Governor's bailiff; and his own servant, John Rees.

† Lieutenant Bowen, who was likewise adjutant, lay ill at his brother's house in Fishguard.

to defend the fort in case of an attack being made upon it by sea; and, with the remainder, he marched into Fishguard about sun-rise on the morning of the 23d, in pursuance of the intention he had signified of attacking the French, should he find it adviseable.

Col. Knox, however, deemed it his indispensable duty previously to procure the best intelligence he could of the number of the enemy: he had, therefore, requested Mr. Nesbitt to reconnoitre them by day break, and sent Thomas Gibbon and his own servant a second time with orders to get as near the French as they could with safety, and to bring him what intelligence they might be able to obtain; he also sent thither Thomas David his father's bailiff (who had returned to him with Lord Milford's answer to his letter (No. 7), and who was well acquainted with the parish of Llanunda and its inhabitants, from having collected the tythes there for his master) with similar directions,

Having reached the market place at Fishguard, Col. Knox ordered his men to halt, and directed Lieut. James, with a small party, to take post on the road leading by Goodick bridge to Llanunda, whilst he went himself with Major Bowen to examine what position the ground there afforded: a little consideration convinced him it would be imprudent

imprudent to occupy it, as the enemy had their option to advance by the Manor-owen, or St. David's Roads, and thus take it in the rear: he therefore ordered Lieut. James to fall back to the market-place, and resolved to wait there the return of Mr. Nesbitt and the other persons he had sent into Llanunda.

Gibbon and his own servant were the first who returned: they had approached within two fields of the French, whose number, Gibbon said, was very great indeed; that Col. Knox would be surprised to see them. Col. Knox desired him to look at his men, who were drawn up in a line, and asked him whether they appeared nearly as many. He said they were nothing to them; that he could not tell how many French there were; but repeated he would be surprised to see them. Just afterwards, some of the country people brought in a prisoner to Col. Knox, from whom he learnt, on interrogating him, that the number of the enemy was from 1200 to 1400 men.

Col. Knox, however, determined to wait for Mr. Nesbitt's return, and went into a little garden in the town, from whence he could see if any party was moving towards Fishguard by Goodick: in a short time Mr. Nesbitt came to him there, and told him that the force he had seen consisted of an advanced guard of 120 men; that he saw
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about 400 more round the furze brake which had been set on fire, but he could not, he said, see all who were there on account of the smoke. Col. Knox was now satisfied he must no longer think of remaining at Fishguard, or of retreating towards Newport; that his only object ought to be the effecting a junction with the troops that were coming from Pembroke (of whom he had received no intelligence subsequent to Lord Milford's letter); and this, it seemed to him, could only be secured by his marching himself, without loss of time, towards Haverfordwest. It is necessary to know the country to judge of the expediency of this measure.

A sufficiently accurate idea may be gained of the relative situation and circumstances of the part of the country connected with this subject, by considering Haverfordwest, Fishguard, and Llanunda, as forming a triangle, of which a line drawn from Haverfordwest to Garnvaur, a rock of considerable height adjoining to Pulhelly Bay, on the western side of Llanunda parish, and from thence continued northwards to Strumble Head will be the hypotenuse. Allowing for the many deviations which occur in roads through an hilly and inclosed country, the high road from Llanunda, by Langlosan and Plumbstone, to Haverfordwest, may represent this line; with the same allowance, the turnpike road from Fishguard to Haverford-

Haverfordwest, in length nearly sixteen miles, may be taken as another side of the triangle; and, though with less accuracy than either of the former, the road from Fishguard over Goodick Sands, and thence up the hill through Lanunda village, supposing it were prolonged to Strumble Head, will give the third side, whose length measured on the map by the opening of the compasses, will be four miles and a half, two-thirds of which may be taken as the distance from Fishguard to Trehowel, the head-quarters of the French General; but a considerable addition would be made to this allowance by actual measurement, owing to the inequality of the ground. Within this triangle three bye-roads, which may be conceived to depart from as many given points in the third and last mentioned side, run diagonally into the turnpike road from Fishguard to Haverfordwest: the first, by Manorowen, enters it about half a mile from Fishguard: the second joins the turnpike road from St. David's, which unites itself to the Haverfordwest road at a mile and an half distance from Fishguard, after intersecting the Langlofan road, and the third diagonal, which passes by Jordantson, and thence over Letterfon Common, till it also meets the Haverfordwest road, about four miles and an half from Fishguard.

The part of Llanunda that might be considered

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as occupied by the French, is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and is covered towards the south by a range of rocky hills, which extend themselves across Llanunda from Goodick Bay on the west, to Pulhelly Bay on the east, and in length about four miles, overlooking Fishguard and the country towards Haverfordwest; the highest of these are the Garnvaur before-mentioned, at the western extremity, facing Tregynt, and Garnunda on the eastern side; the lowest are in the centre. All the roads above described, excepting that from Fishguard to Haverfordwest, pass either through or over this range of hills.

Col. Knox was yet speaking with Mr. Nesbitt and Major Bowen, who was also in the garden, when he perceived a small party, who descended the hill above Goodick, and went into Dyffrin, a farm-house at the foot thereof. He feared lest the French might also be moving to prevent his forming the junction, which he conceived it was of the utmost importance for him to effect, if possible; he therefore dispatched an officer with orders to Ensign D. Bowen to follow him as quick as he could to Haverfordwest, with his party, and if he was unable to bring off the powder from the fort to throw it over the cliff; at the same time sending him steel spikes for the guns, which he had caused to be made during the night under Mr. Nesbitt's direction; and without further delay,

delay, Col. Knox ordered Major Bowen to take charge of the rear; and, putting himself at the head of his men, he began his march to Haverfordwest; it was then about nine o'clock in the morning. As his march was exposed to the view of the French, and he was ignorant whether they were moving to intercept him, he thought it of the utmost consequence to use all the expedition he could, till he passed the last of the roads that lead from Llanunda into the turnpike road—from Fishguard to Haverfordwest, along which he had to march. He had proceeded a little way, when he was met by Mr. William Fortune, who told him (see his letter, No. 8), he had been dispatched by the Committee at the castle, to inform him they thought it most adviseable for him to retreat towards Haverfordwest; that a party of foot was expected there at twelve o'clock, and in the course of the evening Lord Cawdor with his cavalry; the whole of which were to march on to join Col. Knox.

Col. Knox hurried on his march, and requested Mr. Fortune, or his brother, who accompanied him, would ride about half a mile before him, until he had passed the Llanunda roads, and give him intelligence in case he saw any French advancing; and he directed Thomas David, who was also on horseback, to keep the like distance in his rear. And that proper information might

be had of the proceedings of the French, he requested Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. H. Davies to return to Fishguard, to watch their motions, and bring an account of them to Haverfordwest, whither it was his intention to proceed; he was happy enough to meet nothing before he passed Letterfon common, but a party of sailors and country people, who were coming from about St. Bride's bay, to join him: he told their leader, the French were in too great force for them at present; and having at length passed the last of the Llanunda roads at Letterfon common, about four miles and an half from Fishguard, without seeing any thing of the enemy, he halted, in order to give Ensign Bowen's party time to get nearer his rear. After a short respite, Col. Knox resumed his march, and proceeded to Ford village, about nine miles from Fishguard, where he again halted, and the men got what refreshment the farmers there could afford them. Some time before he arrived there, he requested Mr. Fortune would ride on to Haverfordwest, and acquaint the Committee he was on his march thither. At Trefgarne (pronounced Trogan) rock, a little beyond Ford village, Col. Knox met Mr. Richard Foley, who told him Lord Cawdor had gone up towards Llanunda to reconnoitre; that his Lordship's troop was just come into Haverfordwest, when he, Mr. Richard Foley, left it, and that one of the officers told him they would be ready to march in a few minutes; that

that the infantry were not then arrived, but he believed they were coming in as he left the town. Mr. Foley then went towards Fishguard, to look for Lord Cawdor.

Ensign Bowen joined Col. Knox whilst he halted at Trefgarne rock ; he had brought off the ammunition belonging to the corps from the fort, and soon afterwards Mr. Charles Haffall * came up to Col. Knox, and informed him that he had left the cavalry and infantry at Trefgarne bridge (about a mile and an half from Trefgarne rock); that they were advancing, and would soon arrive. This intelligence determined Col. Knox to remain where he then was, until they came up. Mr. Haffall left him, and rode on towards Fishguard, and the troops arrived at Trefgarne rock between one and two o'clock in the afternoon.

Previous to their reaching the place where Col. Knox was halting, an officer of the Cardiganshire militia came to Col. Knox, and requested, in Col. Colby's name, his perusal of a letter which he carried open in his hand ; he accordingly took it, and found its contents were, that Lord Milford not having considered at the time he had given

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* This person had some years before been employed as land-steward by Col. Knox's father, who had dismissed him from his employment, and caused a bill in chancery to be filed against him, which was then, and is indeed still, pending.

the command of the troops to Lord Cawdor, that Mr Colby was the oldest Lieut.-Col. in the county, did now appoint Lieut.-Col. Colby to the command, notwithstanding any previous appointment given to Lord Cawdor.

Until he perused this letter, Col. Knox had no idea that any officer but himself could have any claim to the command. Col. Colby was indeed a much older officer than himself; but his regiment was in England, and he, as Col. Knox apprehended, had come to Pembrokeshire on leave of absence. Lord Cawdor's military rank was only that of Captain of horse: Col. Knox, therefore requested the officer who brought him the letter, to tell Col. Colby he thought it was not necessary for him to pay any attention to its contents, or words to that effect.

The officer had scarce left Col. Knox with this answer, when Lord Cawdor came up to him from the Fishguard side, and told him Lord Milford had given him the command. Some conversation ensued, in which Col. Knox informed his Lordship of the letter that had just been sent to him. Upon this Lord Cawdor left him, and went, as he believed, to Col. Colby: he soon returned, and inquired of Col. Knox what he meant to do. This led again to a short conversation; when the cavalry arrived, followed by the Cardiganshire militia,

militia, the Pembroke volunteers, and a considerable number of gentry and others in the rear. Lord Cawdor put himself at the head of his troop, and passing the Fishguard volunteers, who were drawn up on the road side, marched on towards Fishguard, followed by his troop, and the infantry that accompanied them. Col. Knox ordered his men to fall into the line of march, on the rear of the Pembroke infantry; and then rode on to Col. Colby to inquire further into the business. Col. Colby told him the present was not a fit time for disputes; that he had given up the command to Lord Cawdor, and that Col. Knox had better follow his example; and that the Lord Lieutenant had a right to appoint whom he pleased to the command within his own county: Col. Knox said, if that was the case, he was satisfied; and riding up to Lord Cawdor, he told him, that Col. Colby having informed him of what he was till then ignorant, that the Lord Lieutenant had a right to appoint a commanding officer in his own county, he was very ready to serve under him; and accordingly put himself under his command.

The detail of the subsequent operations belonging to Lord Cawdor, Col. Knox has only to state, that on their march back towards Fishguard, he was joined by many of his corps, who not having
come

come in when he commenced his march to Haverfordwest, had remained at and about Fishguard.

It was night when the troops under the orders of Lord Cawdor entered it. Col. Knox, soon after he got into Fishguard, was told that two Frenchmen had been inquiring for him. A guard-house being wanted, he went with Col. Colby to shew him Meyler's house in the Market place : Mr. Richard Foley, and a number of others, with some naval officers, who had come with a party of sailors, and four ship-guns, in carts, from the King's ships at Milford, were in the parlour when he entered it ; and whilst he was shewing it to Col. Colby, the two Frenchmen were brought in ; and on Col. Knox's being pointed out to them, one of them, who proved to be Gen. Tate's Aide-de-camp, addressed himself to him, and opening his great coat to display an Hussar's uniform, desired to speak with him. Col. Knox told him he must first deliver up his arms, which he did, consisting of three pistols and a sabre, which Col. Knox requested the gentlemen in the room would take charge of, (Col. Colby had gone out in the mean time), and took him to a room up stairs, followed by the other French officer, Le Brun, the second in command. The Aide-de-camp, who spoke English, then told
Col.

Col. Knox who he was ; that under the circumstances in which they were left *, they did not wish to fight, if they could avoid it as men of honour, and that Gen. Tate had, therefore, sent him with a letter to Col. Knox, which the Aide-de-camp then delivered to him †.

Col. Knox having perused the letter, told him he was no longer commanding officer ; that Lord Cawdor had now the command, and that he would take the letter to him ; and then desiring the Aide-de-camp and the other officer to remain in the room, he went out to look for Lord Cawdor, whom he met in the street, coming to the house with Col. Colby ; he immediately acquainted his Lordship with what had passed, gave him Gen. Tate's letter, and took him up stairs to the French officers.

The Fishguard Volunteers were ordered to furnish the necessary guards for the night, the other corps being fatigued from the length of their march. On the morning of the 24th, the troops were marched out from Fishguard on the Haverfordwest road, and great numbers of the country people

* The ships had sailed away that evening.

† See this letter in London Gazette Extraordinary, 27th Feb. 1797.

people assembled about Fishguard and the adjacent country. The French officers were sent back to Gen. Tate, accompanied by Major Ackland, Lieut. of Lord Cawdor's troop, with a detachment from that troop, and from the Fishguard Volunteers, when the surrender was arranged, and the French delivered themselves up prisoners of war. From a very prudent precaution, Gen. Tate and most of his officers were escorted straight from Trehowel to Haverfordwest, by Major Ackland and the detachment of horse, by the Langlofan road. The non-commissioned officers and privates were marched down to Goodick sands, where they laid down their arms, and for the first time displayed their strength to the troops under the command of Lord Cawdor: they amounted, as Col. Knox understood, to near 1200 men, and were escorted to Haverfordwest by the troops that had come from Pembroke, and a detachment from the Fishguard Volunteers, which, at Col. Knox's request, Major Bowen accompanied.

Lord Cawdor left a party of the Pembroke Volunteers to bring the arms the following day to Haverfordwest, and departed, after thanking Col. Knox for his services. Boats being procured to bring the arms to Fishguard, they were deposited in the church. In the evening, a trooper of Lord Cawdor's came into Fishguard from Trehowel,
who

who informed Col. Knox that Major Ackland had marched to Haverfordwest with as many of the French officers as he could get horses for; that Lieut. Propert, with the party of the Fishguard Volunteers that had been detached with Major Ackland, when he was sent to take charge of the French officers, were left to guard the rest at Trehowel, where there was also a large quantity of ammunition.

Upon hearing this, Col. Knox went the same evening to Trehowel, and found there five French officers, their servants, two surgeons, and twenty-three men who were sick. He found likewise that Lieut. Propert had placed sentinels round the ammunition, which lay on the ground where the French had landed; and as nothing more could be done that night, Col. Knox returned to Fishguard, and wrote to the Duke of Portland, to acquaint him with what he had done on the landing of the French; of his retreat towards Haverfordwest; and of his having put himself under Lord Cawdor's orders, in consequence of Lord Milford's having given his Lordship the command, (No. 9.) The following morning, the 25th, he wrote to Lord Cawdor, to express his thanks for the service his Lordship had rendered the country, and to assure him of his readiness to serve under him on any future occasion; and also informed him of his having written to the Duke

of Portland. He requested Lieut. Lord, who commanded the party that were to escort the arms to Haverfordwest, to deliver this letter, and then went to Trehowel, from whence he sent the French officers with their servants to Fishguard, that they might be conducted by Lieut. Lord to Haverfordwest, retaining the surgeons to attend the sick. In the course of the day, Col. Knox collected fourteen carts, which he loaded with as much of the ammunition as they could carry, and brought them himself, in the evening, to Lanstinan, intending to send them the following morning to Haverfordwest; but in the course of the night Mr. Nesbitt came to him, with a verbal message from Lord Cawdor, to desire he would join him at Haverfordwest with what men he could. He therefore sent orders to Lieut. Probert to take the command of a party he assigned to him, and to take charge of the sick and the remaining ammunition. And being joined on the morning of the 26th by such of the corps as were at Fishguard, amounting, together with the detachment he had brought to Lanstinan with the carts the night before, to about 100 men, he proceeded with the ammunition to Haverfordwest, where he delivered it to the commissary of stores. According to the return, it amounted to forty-seven barrels, ten hampers, and a large sheet full of ball cartridges; five barrels of musket flints, and twelve boxes of hand grenades.

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Some disagreement took place between Lord Cawdor and Col. Knox*; which, however, he con-

* It partly arose from the following circumstance, which I will state, as I believe it has been very much misunderstood: On my arrival in Haverfordwest I went to wait on Lord Cawdor, and was informed by his aide-de-camp he was too busy to see me. Soon afterwards, meeting Capt. Scourfield, the captain of the guard for the day, I desired him to place a sentry at my lodgings: he ordered two there, the same number as Lord Cawdor had. In a little time I found both mine had been withdrawn; and on applying to the captain of the guard to know the reason, he informed me Lord Cawdor had given orders to have them taken off. I requested he would go to Lord Cawdor, and acquaint him, that although the having any sentries was a matter of great indifference to me, yet I did not understand their being withdrawn without my consent. Capt. Scourfield told me he delivered my message, but got no answer. I then wrote to Lord Cawdor, whom I had not hitherto seen, requesting to know when I should wait upon his Lordship; and saw him according to his appointment that evening: he promised to explain the business of the sentries, and we parted, as I conceived, good friends. The next day I was absent from Haverfordwest; but on the following one I perceived Lord Cawdor had no sentries at his own door. His Lordship had declined the proposal I made to him of sending my sentries back, and letting me afterwards give them up, as he said men were wanted for guarding the prisoners; but told me he would explain the business, without telling me what he proposed doing. As I had not the smallest intention of depriving Lord Cawdor of his sentries, when I met my officers in the morning at the castle, I desired Major Bowen would wait on his Lordship, and tell him I was very sorry he had withdrawn them; and as we were the strongest corps, we should be happy to furnish them to him in addition to our other duty. Major Bowen could not see Lord Cawdor when he went up with this message; and what passed afterwards made me decline renewing it.

conceived to be done away in the conversation they had in the evening, when he asked Lord Cawdor's consent to his being absent the following day, which he readily granted. On the 28th, however, a fresh altercation ensued; and the same evening Lieut. Gen. Rooke arrived at Haverfordwest, and took the command.

On Wednesday the 1st of March, Col. Knox marched with his corps to escort the French grenadiers to Milford, who were embarked on board the prison ships; and a detachment of the Fishguard Volunteers being ordered on board to guard them, Col. Knox went with it. On the following day he returned to Haverfordwest; and on the 3d attended Gen. Rooke to Llanunda: And information having been given that 3000 stand of arms had been landed by the French, in a place mentioned by the informant, the General desired Col. Knox would undertake to search for them; which he accordingly did, so as to prove the falsity of the story; and likewise of the French General's having supplied the country people with ammunition. He reported his proceedings on that and the following day to Gen. Rooke, and was happy enough to receive his approbation of his conduct. (No. 10, and 11.) Whilst thus employed, he received the Duke of Portland's letter of the 1st of March (No. 12), transmitting His Majesty's thanks to the corps of Fishguard Volunteers;

teers ; he therefore returned to Haverfordwest on the 6th, to communicate them to the part of the corps on duty at that place, where he remained until the French prisoners having been embarked on board the prison ships, and their officers, excepting those Lord Cawdor took with him to London on the 1st instant, having been removed to Carmarthen, Gen. Rooke returned to Bristol on the 10th. The following day, Col. Knox went to Minwere.

It was there, on the 21st at night, he received a letter (No. 15) from Major Williamson, acquainting him that he had been sent down to examine into his conduct, in consequence of charges of a most serious nature having been alledged against him. Colonel Knox returned his answer (No. 16) by the bearer ; and the following morning waited on Major Williamson at Haverfordwest, who shewed him his orders, and produced a letter from Mr. M'Namara* to the Duke of York, and

* My knowledge of Mr. M'Namara, until thus introduced to me, extended no further, than having more than once heard him made mention of in conversation, on account of a visit he made to Pembrokehire, and his then recent purchase of an estate in Breconshire ; he knew, I believe, still less of me, at the time he transmitted the extract of Haffall's letter to the Duke of York. Of his own letter which accompanied it, I have no copy, as the turn the business took afterwards, made me think it of no importance to write to Major Williamson for one, till it was suggested to me, that in case

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and an extract of a letter from Mr. Charles Haffall. Col. Knox asked Major Williamson's permission to take copies of the letter and extract, which was granted. He accordingly copied, first, the extract (No. 17), and was proceeding with Mr. M'Namara's letter, when Major Williamson told him he did not think he could give him a copy of that letter: Col. Knox therefore tore off what he had already copied of it, keeping only the copy of the extract of Hapall's letter. A little while after, Major Williamson, in the course of conversation, told Col. Knox he should have a copy of Mr. M'Namara's letter if he wished it. Col. Knox, however, said, if he would give him one after the inquiry was over, it would be sufficient; which Major Williamson promised. The Major then went to Jordanston, accompanied by Col. Colby, to examine Governor Vaughan, and from thence to Fishguard, where Col. Knox understood he examined Ensign D. Bowen, Mr. Nesbitt, and the bombardiers. Col. Knox wrote to General Rooke the

we should be deprived of evidence to support the action brought against Haffall, we might perhaps be able to maintain one against Mr. M'Namara: I then wrote to Major Williamson, but it was too late. As nearly, however, as I can recollect, Mr. M'Namara began his letter with stating, that the distress he felt at the account he had just received, of the cowardly, if not traitorous conduct, of a Col. Knox, had induced him to transmit it to his Royal Highness: He mentioned further, that he would pledge his life, his honour, and his fortune, on the veracity of Mr. Charles Haffall, who had sent him this account; and concluded with an eulogium on himself.

the same day, desiring to be tried by court-martial, (No. 18.)

It appears from Col. Brownrigg's letter to General Rooke, of the 24th, that Major Williamson made a report of the result of his examination to the General, which was transmitted to the Commander in Chief. Major Williamson returned to Haverfordwest on the evening of the 22d, and, on the following days, the officers of Lord Cawdor's troop, and of the Fishguard and Pembroke Volunteers, attended to give their testimony.* Col. Knox was not present at their examination, but he understood each officer gave in what he had to say in writing. Col. Knox employed himself in drawing up a narrative of his conduct, till he put himself under Lord Cawdor's command. On Saturday the 25th, he received a letter from Governor Vaughan (No. 19), which had been sent to Llanstinan; Col. Knox, after reading it, carried it to Major Williamson, and requested he would shew him the Governor's examination: the Major told him he did not think himself at liberty to do so; and, after some further conversation about it, they parted. On the 27th, Col. Knox received the letter (No. 20), from Gen. Rooke, dated the 26th; and soon after, Major Williamson brought him a
copy

* Col. Knox was informed by Col. Colby, that he likewise was to give in his testimony in writing.

copy of Col. Brownrigg's letter, inclosed to him by the General, (No. 21.) Col. Knox requested Major Williamson to give him a day to consult his friends, and especially Col. Vaughan, who was at Tregwynt, before he gave his answer; to which Major Williamson obligingly consented. Col. Knox accordingly having consulted what was most proper for him to do, determined to renew his application for a court-martial: he therefore wrote, on the evening of the 28th, to Gen. Rooke, his letter (No. 22) to that effect, which Major Williamson took with him to Bristol on the following morning, together with the narrative Col. Knox had drawn up from his own recollection, and two other papers he transmitted with it, to be delivered to the General. Major Williamson, it appears, also carried with him the written evidences of the different officers, which, with Col. Knox's letter, were sent by Gen. Rooke to the Commander in Chief.

From the 29th of March to the 2d of May, Col. Knox's proceedings are to be found in the correspondence. It will there appear that the Commander in Chief referred him to the Duke of Portland, after giving his opinion that no court-martial could be granted to him. Col. Knox, in consequence, made his application on the 14th of April, to his Grace, for a court of inquiry. He was waiting an answer, when happening, on the
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2d of May to go to Haverfordwest, he there learnt, that, during the assizes which had been held about a fortnight before, Lord Cawdor, who was returned into the country, had been active in procuring the signatures of various officers, to a paper, declaring their disapprobation of serving under Col. Knox, on account of his alledged ignorance and incapacity: he did not understand that the signature of any of the officers of the Fishguard corps had been either asked or obtained, but he was told the paper had been sent to Gen. Rooke.

Col. Knox therefore wrote to Gen. Rooke the same day (No. 30), requesting a copy of the paper; and he wrote also to the Duke of Portland (No. 31), entreating his attention to the application he had addressed to him on the 14th of April. Gen. Rooke informed him in answer (No. 32), that the paper in question had been immediately forwarded by him to the Commander in Chief, and it had not been returned: he received no answer from the Duke of Portland; but, on the 16th of May, he received an official letter from Lord Milford, the Lord Lieutenant of the county (No. 33), signifying his Majesty's wish that he would resign the command of the Fishguard Volunteers. Col. Knox accordingly transmitted his commission to Lord Milford, requesting him to deliver it up (No. 34). His Lordship sent it to the Duke of
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Portland,

Portland, and his Majesty's acceptance of his resignation was signified by his Grace to Lord Milford on the 24th of May, by a letter, of which a copy is given in the correspondence (No. 35).

During the course of the year 1797, measures were taken for instituting a prosecution in the Court of King's Bench, against Mr. Charles Haffall, for defamation; and applications were made in consequence by Col. Knox's* father, to the Duke of Portland, through Mr. King, his under secretary, for copies of such papers as were necessary for the purposes of the suit (Nos. 40, and 41). On the 9th of November, Mr. King returned an answer to Mr. Knox, that the Duke of Portland declined furnishing the copies required, for reasons stated in the letter (No. 42). Application was likewise made in the beginning of August, by Mess. Duill and Mathews, the solicitors employed on Col. Knox's behalf, to Mr. M'Namara, for the original letter written to him by Mr. Charles Haffall, or for permission to take an examined copy of it, in case he should decline delivering up the letter. In consequence of this application, a conversation took place between Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Mathews, when Mr. M'Namara stated, he could not produce the letter, as he had returned it to Mr. Charles Haffall, but

* I must apologize for continuing to use my military description; but I do it to prevent confusion in my Narrative.

but that he made no doubt of his returning it to him again on his applying for it. In a subsequent conversation with Mr. Duill, on the 21st of December, Mr. M'Namara informed him, he had been too sanguine in his hopes of obtaining the letter from Haffall, to whom he had written to return it, but had received for answer, that he knew nothing of any such pretended letter; that he believed, however, Haffall had got possession of it, as he had searched all his other letters for it, and could not find it. Its contents he did not recollect, other than its conveying some censure upon Col. Knox. A part of the copy Col. Knox had taken was then read, by Mr. Duill, to Mr. M'Namara, who, however, declined admitting either that it was or was not a copy of the letter he had received from Haffall.*

Col. Knox arrived in London on the 1st of January, 1798; and, on the 4th, he wrote to Col. Brownrigg (No. 43) requesting he would lay before his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, his application for accurate copies of Mr. M'Namara's letter of the 5th of March, 1797, and of the extract of Mr. Charles Haffall's letter. He wrote also, at the same time, to Major Williamson (No. 44) for a copy of Mr. M'Namara's letter, if

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* I must, however, do Mr. M'Namara the justice to say, that, although he could not serve me as a witness, he told my Solicitor he was very willing to fight me if I pleased.

the original, or a copy of it should be in his possession. Major Williamson informed him, in answer (No. 45), that he had no copy of it, and that, as far as he could recollect, the letter itself, with the other papers, had been returned to Col. Brownrigg; from whom, on the 11th, Col. Knox received a letter (No. 46), acquainting him he had laid his application before the Duke of York, who had commanded him to say, that his Royal Highness did not think himself at liberty to direct copies to be given of the papers alluded to.

Under these circumstances, a consultation was held with Mr. Erskine and Mr. Serjeant Marshall, Col. Knox's Counsel, when they gave it as their opinion, that they did not see sufficient ground for an action against Mr. M'Namara; that the evidence was insufficient to maintain the action instituted against Haffall, and that the Court, in all probability, would not compel the production of the copies required. The action was accordingly abandoned.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Return of the Corps of Fishguard Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Thomas Knox, 1st day of Feb. 1797.

1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 8 Drummers, 4 Fifers, 235 Rank and File—wanting to complete 1 Rank and File.

The corps was formed into two divisions, one of which assembled at Fishguard, the other at Newport, 8 miles E. of Fishguard. The privates were enrolled on the division, whose place of assembling was most convenient for them, without any particular regard being had to the company they might belong to. In Summer time the divisions met together to exercise at Dinas : on the
King's

King's birth-day the whole corps assembled at Fishguard.

On the 1st Feb. 1797, the divisions were composed as follows :

Fishguard Division, assembling at Fishguard.

1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 4 Drummers, 2 Fifers, 105 Rank and File.

Newport Division, assembling at Newport.

1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 4 Drummers, 2 Fifers, 130 Rank and File.

Col. Knox's residence being nearest to Fishguard occasioned that division to be more immediately under his inspection : for a similar reason Major Bowen had the command of the Newport division.

A Guard-house was established at each place, where the arms and ammunition of the divisions were respectively lodged.

No. II.

Office of Ordnance, 29th June, 1795.

SIR,

Having laid before the Board your letter of 12 inst. stating that a supply of ammunition is wanted for eight nine-pounder guns, to instruct the corps of Fishguard Volunteers in the exercise of the great guns, none having been issued for that purpose since the completion of the corps, I am commanded to acquaint you the guns were originally furnished for the battery at Fishguard, upon condition the inhabitants should provide powder, and defray the expence of store-houses for the shot and small stores supplied with the guns ; and therefore the Board of Ordnance cannot comply with your present requisition.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

R. W. CREEVE, *Sec.*

Major KNOX, Fishguard Volunteers.

No. III.

No. III.

MY LORD, *Fishguard, 9th Sept. 1796.*

I think it my duty to lay before you the inclosed Return of ammunition now in store for the use of the corps of Fishguard Volunteers under my command, and to request that your Grace would order such additional supply to be issued as may be deemed necessary for the public service, and likewise powder for exercise.

I beg leave to observe at the same time, that should it appear advisable to allow the corps two light field pieces, with the necessary ammunition, &c. I conceive they might be of considerable use in case of any attack, as several of the privates have been taught the exercise of the great guns in the fort at Fishguard.

The whole of the arms and ammunition being kept in two guard-houses at Fishguard and Newport, under the care of a serjeant, I have further to desire pay may be allowed for a daily guard, of a corporal and four privates (or such other number of men as may be deemed necessary) at each place, for their better security. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS KNOX,

Lieut. Col. Commandant.

His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND, &c. &c. &c.

No. IV.

No. IV.

*Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Portland to
Lieut. Col. Knox.*

Whitehall, 8th October, 1796.

SIR,

On the receipt of your letter of the 9th ult. I lost no time in transmitting a copy of it to the Duke of York, for his Royal Highness's opinion with respect to the expediency of complying with the requests therein contained; and His Royal Highness has in consequence thereof informed me, that, on his reference of the subject to the Master General and Board of Ordnance, they have reported to him, that, upon considering the return of ammunition which you specify to have remaining in store belonging to the corps under your command, they are of opinion that if such quantity was made equal to the allowance of sixty rounds per man for service,* and sixty rounds per man for practice and exercise, according to the effective strength of the corps, that it would be sufficient for every duty to be expected from the corps of Fishguard Volunteers; but with respect to your requisition for two light field pieces to be allowed for your corps, the Board have not deemed it expedient to propose to His Royal Highness a compliance with your request

* It was however only completed to thirty rounds for service.

quest in that particular. The Duke of York has also informed me that His Royal Highness coincides in opinion with the Board of Ordnance with respect to a supply of ammunition for the Fishguard Volunteers, and has directed the issue of it accordingly. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

PORTLAND.

No. V.

Fort at Fishguard, Wednesday, 22d Feb. 1797.

MY DEAR MAJOR,

Three large vessels have made their appearance off this coast, and are now lying under Pencair Rocks; what they are I know not. Let your division be got under arms, and march them to Dinas with what ball cartridge they have. On your arrival at Dinas you will dispatch an officer mounted to inform me of it here, and you will wait at Dinas for his return, or until you otherwise receive orders. We have several reports of a landing: Col. Vaughan told me one of the vessels had an English colour flying over a Dutch one. I rode to see the vessels; their sails were furled, but I know nothing more. If they are really an enemy

enemy you shall have timely advice, and if I should find it necessary I shall retreat towards Newport.—Adieu my dear Major.

Believe me

Very faithfully your's,

THOMAS KNOX.

*Major BOWEN and Officer commanding
Fishguard Volunteers at Newport.*

No. VI.

*Fort Fishguard,
22d Feb. 20 m. p. 8.*

MY DEAR MAJOR,

A man (Wm. Williams) is just come in, who has been taken prisoner by a party of the ships people at Llanunda; he has been hurt by them; their number was twelve, and more came afterwards. You must now march your division to Fishguard with all expedition, to join me.

THOMAS KNOX,
Lieut.-Col. Comm^{dt}.

I write this after the letter by Vaughan. Don't forget the colours.

Major BOWEN.

No. VII.

DEAR SIR,

I had ordered the Cardiganshire militia, Capt. Ackland's corps, and Lord Cawdor's troop, to repair to Fishguard as soon as possible, previous to the receipt of your letter.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

MILFORD,

Haverfordwest, 2 o'Clock,

Thursday Morning.

Col. KNOX.

No. VIII.

Haverfordwest, 15th Dec. 1797.

SIR,

You have requested me to write down what I am ready to swear, if called upon.

I was requested by a Committee (of which Lord Milford, the High Sheriff for the County, (Mr. Phillips of Slebech), the Mayor, and Capt. Scourfield formed a part), on the morning of the
landing

landing of the French troops at Pencairn, to go to Fishguard, and inform you, that they thought it most adviseable for you to retreat towards Haverfordwest; and that a party of foot was expected at Haverfordwest at 12 o'clock; and in the course of the evening Lord Cawdor with his cavalry; the whole of which were to march on to join you: which directions I delivered to you near Fishguard.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

W. FORTUNE.

T. KNOX, *Esq.*

No. IX.

Fishguard, 24th Feb. 1797.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that I received intelligence on the afternoon of the 22d instant, of two frigates, a sloop, and a cutter having made their appearance off this coast. Upon going to view them, I was further told they were French, and were landing troops; I therefore hastened to this place, and was fortunate enough to meet a detachment of about seventy of the corps of Fishguard Volunteers, commanded by
Ensign

Ensign D. Bowen, marching to attack the enemy. I thought it adviseable immediately to order them to retire into the fort, (where Gov. Vaughan soon joined us), until the whole of the corps could be collected, and information gained of the number of the French. In the course of that night I was joined by many of the corps, who had come in upon the alarm, and by part of the Newport division, under the command of Major Bowen. I learnt early in the morning, the force of the enemy was so considerable, as to make it necessary for me to retreat without delay. I accordingly evacuated the fort, and bringing off the ammunition of the corps, took the road to Haverford-west, in order to fall in with the reinforcements which were on their march, having written to the Lord Lieutenant, to inform him of our situation. We had retreated about nine miles, when we were joined by Lord Cawdor, to whom Lord Milford had given the command. I therefore put myself under his orders. The success which has attended his gallant exertions is not for me to describe, but I hope I may be permitted to express the gratitude this part of the county must feel with myself, in the zeal and alacrity with which the different corps, and many gentlemen of the county came forward to our succour. I received much assistance from Mr. Nesbitt, residing in Fishguard, late an Ensign in the army; and I have the pleasure to say, the corps under
my

my command conducted themselves in a manner, which, I trust, has done them credit. I shall to-morrow detach parties in pursuit of any stragglers which may not yet be come in; there are twenty-five sick near the place where the enemy landed, whom Lord Cawdor has left in my charge. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect;

Your's,

&c. &c. &c.

THOMAS KNOX.

Lieut.-Col. Fishguard Volunteers.

N. B. This is taken from the copy I received from the Duke of Portland's Office, Jan. 1798.

No. X.

Haverfordwest, 3d March, 1797.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am this moment honoured with your letter, and I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the trouble you have taken this day. You will please to order the arms, and so forth, discovered,

APPENDIX.

vered, to be brought here, without giving you any further trouble. I am, with great regard,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

JAMES ROOKE.

Lieut.-Gen.

*Lieut.-Col. KNOX,
Fishguard Volunteers.*

No. XI.

Haverfordwest, 4th March, 1797.

SIR,

I am directed by Gen. Rooke to return you his best thanks for the trouble you have taken, and the services you have rendered him on this occasion, and to request you will acquaint your officers and men with the same.

By order of Lieut.-Gen. Rooke,
J. LORT PHILLIPS,
A. D. C.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX.

No. XII.

Whitehall, 1st March, 1797.

SIR,

I have laid before the King your letter of the 24th ult. and have received his Majesty's com-

commands, to express to you his entire satisfaction at the zeal and alacrity which were shewn by the Fishguard Volunteers on the late descent of the French on the coast of Pembrokehire, and to direct you to take the earliest possible opportunity of thanking that loyal and gallant corps in his Majesty's name, for their services, and of assuring them of his Majesty's highest approbation of their conduct. His Majesty relies with the most perfect confidence on the attachment and bravery of his faithful subjects in every part of his dominions; and He will always recollect, with particular pleasure, the striking manner in which those two valuable qualities distinguish the character of the Fishguard Volunteers. I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

PORTLAND.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX, Fishguard.

No. XIII.

Haverfordwest, 7th March, 1797.

MY LORD,

My absence from Haverfordwest, in execution of Lieut.-Gen. Rooke's orders, deprived me of the honour and happiness of receiving your Grace's letter of the 1st instant, until the evening

H

of

of the 5th : it was not therefore in my power to communicate His Majesty's most gracious thanks to the detachment of the corps of Fishguard Volunteers here and at Fishguard, before the following day.

Sensible as we must be, that the very unexpected praise His Majesty has vouchsafed to bestow on us is infinitely beyond our deserts, we can only request His Majesty will believe the corps he has so particularly honoured and rewarded, will be, at all times, ready to evince their loyalty and gratitude, whenever he shall be pleased to require their services.

I have no doubt Lieut.-Gen. Rooke will make such representations as are proper, respecting the state of our clothing and our want of knapsacks which I have laid before him.

And if I can do it without presumption, permit me to offer my best thanks to your Grace for the very obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me His Majesty's sentiments, and to assure you I am, with the greatest respect,

Your Grace's

Most obedient and most humble servant,

THO. KNOX,

Lieut.-Col. Com. Fishguard Vols.

His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND.

No.

No. XIV.

SIR,

Haverfordwest, 6th March, 1797.

Having, in obedience to your orders, made inquiry into the cause of many of the Fishguard Volunteers not appearing properly dressed on parade, I have the honour to state to you, that, exclusively of their uniforms being mostly worn out, the men, for want of knapsacks, and in their eagerness to join me, have come hither for the most part without any change of clothes, a circumstance no less injurious to their health than their appearance, to those especially who have been doing duty on board the prison-ships, where, I understand, there are no beds or straw for their accommodation.

May I, Sir, request of you, that you will have the goodness to represent the state of our clothing, which was received in November, * 1794 (excepting that of the fourth company, which was raised and clothed the following year), and likewise their want of knapsacks, without which, on any future emergency, it will be impossible the men should avoid the same defect in their appearance they suffer at present. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

THO. KNOX,

Lieut.-Col. Com. Fishguard Vols.

Lieut.-Gen.. ROOKE.

H 2

No. XV.

* This should have been December.

No. XV.

Haverfordwest, 21st March. 1797.

SIR,

I am commanded by Lieutenant-General Rooke to acquaint you that I am sent down to make inquiry into your conduct on the day the French landed near Fishguard, in consequence of charges of a most serious nature preferred against you by Mr. M'Namara to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The General wishes that you should get this information as soon as possible, that you may have proper time for your defence. I have directions from the General to examine all your officers, and have to request you will order them over to Haverfordwest for that purpose. I have the General's orders to read to you the charges made against you, and His Royal Highness's commands to Gen. Rooke; I therefore should be glad if you would call at the inn here to-morrow, about ten o'clock, when I will shew you the different papers, before I enter upon any examination of the matter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

Major of Brigade.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX.

P. S. Instead of Haverfordwest, I request I may meet you to-morrow at Fishguard, at 12 o'clock at noon.

No. XVI.

No. XVI.

*Minwere Lodge, 21st March, 1797,
10 o'clock, p. m.*

SIR,

I have this moment received the letter of this date, you have done me the honour of addressing to me; its contents, however they may astonish me, are certainly such as at present preclude all comment on my part. I feel myself, however, obliged to you, Sir, for the manner in which you have made me this communication. I shall be at Fishguard, as you desire, at 12 o'clock; and, as my way thither will lay through Haverfordwest, I will do myself the pleasure of calling on you there, at half-past nine. I write to the officer commanding the detachment of Fishguard Volunteers, now in Haverfordwest, to halt there until my arrival, that the officers and men composing it may be examined by you; and shall send orders to Major Bowen, to collect the rest of the officers at Fishguard to-morrow, with all possible dispatch. There are two subalterns now on board the prison ships at Milford, who are at present under the command of the naval officer, with a detachment of the corps.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THO. KNOX.

I beg

I beg leave to notice, for fear of mistake, the word H. West is the usual abbreviation of Haverfordwest.

Major WILLIAMSON.

No. XVII.

*Extract of a Letter from Charles Hassall, Esq.
to dated Eastwood, March 1, 1797.*

Mr. Vaughan is governor of the New Fort at Fishguard, and complains aloud of the cowardly conduct of Col. Knox, of the Fishguard Fencibles, who ran away with his men the morning of the day after the French landed, and before they had even appeared in sight of the fort or town, and the Col. sent to call the men belonging to his corps, who were appointed to work the guns in the fort, and ordered them to spike the guns; but the Woolwich bombardiers in the fort would not allow the guns to be spiked, and swore they never saw nor never heard of such cowardly conduct in their lives: indeed Col. Knox's officers and men were loud in their declarations of the contempt they held him in. I was the first who stopped them on the road in their retreat, and the men expressed themselves much provoked at having been compelled to retreat, when there was a situation near Goodrick sands,

sands, within a mile of Fishguard, where their body might have kept 10,000 French in check, till a reinforcement arrived; but the young gentleman thought it more prudent to provide for the safety of himself, and abandon the town and neighbourhood to their fears and their foes.

No. XVIII.

Haverfordwest, 22d March, 1797.

SIR,

Brigade Major Williamson having this morning shewn me the charges alledged against me by Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Charles Hassall, I have the honour to request you will give orders for my being tried by a court-martial as soon as possible, and am, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

THO. KNOX.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Fishguard Volunteers.

Lieut.-Gen. ROOKE.

No. XIX.

No. XIX.

Jordanston, Wednesday Evening.

DEAR SIR,

I must inform you, that Col. Colby, and a Col. Williamson, called here about three o'clock, and made great inquiries in regard to what happened in the fort, the first evening of the French landing. In short, I find that Haffall has been writing a pack of stuff to Mr. M'Namara, and he, I find, has been telling the Duke of York, who has sent down to Gen. Rooke orders to inquire all our conduct during the time the French were here. I give you this hint, that you may ask Colby, when you see him, as to particulars.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours, &c. &c.

GW. VAUGHAN.

Col. KNOX, *Minwere.*

Received by Lieut.-Col. Knox, at Haverfordwest,
25th March, 1797.

No. XX.

Bristol, March 26, 1797.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, requesting

to be tried by a court-martial, in consequence of the charges alledged against you by Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Charles Haffall. I have ordered Brigade Major Williamfon to wait upon you with a letter, which I have received from Col. Brownrigg, communicating to me Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York's commands respecting it, which, I hope, will be perfectly satisfactory to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. ROOKE, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX.

No. XXI.

(COPY.)

Horse Guards, 24th March, 1797.

SIR,

Having laid before the Duke of York your letter of the 23d instant, transmitting one from Brigade Major Williamfon, I am commanded to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness is already sufficiently satisfied with respect to Lieut.-Col. Knox's conduct, to render any further inquiry unnecessary.

necessary. Major Williamfon may, therefore, return to Bristol.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble fervant,

ROBERT BROWNRIGG.

Lieut.-Gen. ROOKE,

Ec. Ec. Ec.

No. XXII.

Haverfordwest, 28th March, 1797.

SIR,

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 26th, and Major Williamfon has laid before me a copy of a letter of the 24th instant, from Col. Brownrigg, stating, that in consequence of your letter of the 22d instant, to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, transmitting one from Brigade-Major Williamfon, his Royal Highness is already sufficiently satisfied with my conduct to render any further inquiry unnecessary.

Grateful, Sir, as I must always feel, to yourself for your notice of me, and particularly obliged as I am to Major Williamfon for his conduct on this occasion, I am sorry it is not in my power to avoid giving further trouble, by relinquishing my demand of a court-martial. In repeating, as

I now

I now do, that demand, I trust I shall not be thought insensible of the honour his Royal Highness has done me, in thus early expressing his satisfaction respecting my conduct. But exclusively of those personal considerations, which most forcibly urge me to endeavour to clear my character in the most public manner, from the aspersions which have been cast upon it by Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Charles Haffall, there is one circumstance which makes it my duty to insist on a court-martial; I mean, Sir, the particular thanks his Majesty has been pleased to bestow on the corps of Fishguard Volunteers, a copy of which (I have none of my own letter), I request you will have the goodness to lay before his Royal Highness.

It is surely my duty to myself, to my corps, and to my King, to shew that his Majesty's favour, however infinitely it exceeds our desert, has not been obtained by my misrepresentation, that he has not bestowed his approbation on a coward, or covered a traitor with his praise.

I beg leave to transmit, for your own perusal, the papers marked 2, 3, 4; and have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

THO. KNOX,

Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Fishguard Volunteers.

Lieut.-Gen. ROOKE, &c. &c. &c.

No. XXIII.

Bristol, April 1, 1797.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with your narrative inclosed, and also the evidences taken by Brigade-Major Williamson, which I transmitted by yesterday's post, to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, with great regard,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES ROOKE, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX.

No. XXIV.

Bristol, April 2, 1797.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have, by this day's post, received Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York's commands to inform you, that your letter to me requesting a court-martial, and the papers accompanying it, sent to me by Brigade-Major Williamson, are referred to the Duke of Portland, with whom it now rests. And it is his Royal Highness's opinion,

opinion, that no general court-martial can be granted for your trial, as volunteer corps are not subject to martial laws, except during the existence of an actual invasion,

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES ROOKE, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX.

No. XXV.

Lanslinan, near Fishguard, 7th April 1797.

SIR,

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 2d instant, informing me, that it is the opinion of his Royal Highness Field-Marshal the Duke of York, that no general court-martial can be granted for my trial. I have therefore to beg, you will have the goodness to transmit to his Royal Highness my request for a court of inquiry, which, I trust, his Royal Highness will be pleased to grant me. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS KNOX,

Lieut.-Col. Commandant, Fishguard Volunteers.

Lieut.-Gen. ROOKE.

No. XXVI.

No. XXVI.

Bristol, April 12, 1797.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th ult., and which I inclosed to Col. Brownrigg, for the inspection of Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who has commanded me to acquaint you, that as the circumstances relative to Lieut.-Col. Knox have been referred to the Duke of Portland, he should address himself to his Grace. I therefore judge your application for a court of inquiry must be to his Grace the Duke of Portland. I have the honour to remain, with great regard, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES ROOKE, Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX, Fifth guard Volunteers,

No. XXVII.

Minwere Lodge, 14th April, 1797.

SIR,

I had the honour to receive your letter of the 12th instant, this evening, a copy of which I have
taken

taken the liberty of transmitting to his Grace the Duke of Portland, of whom I have requested that a court of inquiry may be ordered to examine into my conduct on the late invasion.

I have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
THO. KNOX.

No. XXVIII.

Haverfordwest, 14th April, 1797.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to lay before you, a copy of a letter I received this day, from Lieut.-Gen. Rooke, commanding his Majesty's forces in South Wales, in answer to my application for a court of inquiry, which I requested he would have the goodness to transmit to Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, his Royal Highness having signified to me his opinion, that no general court-martial could be granted for my trial, on the charges made against me by Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Charles Haffall.

Under these circumstances, I humbly beg of
your

your Grace that a court of inquiry may be ordered, to examine into my conduct on the late invasion; and have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Grace's

Most obedient

Humble servant,

THO. KNOX.

Lieut.-Col. Comm^d. Fishguard Vols.

His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND.

No. XXIX.

Soho Square, 8th April 1797.

DEAR SIR,

My son acquaints me that he has received a letter from General Rooke, in which the General informs him, that His Royal Highness the Duke of York had been pleased to transmit the examination of the officers, Major Williamson's report, and the other papers which General Rooke had sent up to His Royal Highness, to the Duke of Portland, and told him, that whatever further applications my son might be advised to make, should be addressed to His Grace.

As it is my son's earnest desire, as well as mine,
that

that the fullest investigation of his conduct should be made, and in the most solemn manner, a trial by a court martial was the first object of our solicitation ; but as I understand that cannot be obtained, we now petition for a board of inquiry, in order that the examination may be public and solemn ; and to this request we trust there can be no objection, but, on the contrary, we flatter ourselves the Duke of Portland will coincide with us in judging it necessary to vindicate the conduct of an Officer and a corps, to whom his Grace had signified, in such terms of high praise, His Majesty's approbation. And I must beg leave to observe, that should no further proceedings be permitted in this matter, either upon the ground that the Volunteer corps are not amenable to any military judicature for misbehaviour even in the face of an enemy, nor entitled to any mode of justification from the blackest and basest calumny that the malignant heart of the most atrocious villain shall invent to charge them with, their condition will not only be dangerous for the public, but distressful to the individuals who compose such corps. The infamous charges against my son, received such notice from the Commander in Chief, that His Royal Highness sent a special officer to inquire into the grounds of it, and to examine the officers of all the corps which had been employed with that my son commanded. The infamous charges were consequently made public to the whole. His Royal

Highness, I have been told, has since been satisfied with my son's conduct, and has been pleased to signify the same to General Rooke ; but however gratifying that information is to my son and me, yet surely a more public acquittal of the infamous charges is necessary to heal the wounded honour of a young man, who has been honoured with His Majesty's commission. Let me therefore request the favour of you, to move the Duke of Portland to order a board of inquiry to be held upon my son ; or if that cannot be granted, that his Grace will be pleased to allow me or my son to have copies of the report and examinations and all other papers which have been transmitted to his Grace by the Duke of York, which will highly oblige

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

WILLIAM KNOX.

JOHN KING, *Esq. Under Sec. of State.*

No. XXX.

Haverfordwest, 2d May, 1797.

SIR,

Having been this day informed a paper has been transmitted to you, signed by Lord Cawdor
and

and some other officers, expressing their disapprobation to serve under me, and my absence from Haverfordwest having deprived me of any opportunity of seeing it, permit me to request you will have the goodness to order a copy to be sent to me. I have the honour to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

THO. KNOX.

Lieut.-Col. Com. Fishguard Vols.

*Lieut.-Gen. ROOKE,
 &c. &c. &c. Bristol.*

No. XXXI.

Haverfordwest, 2d May, 1797.

MY LORD,

I trust the feelings which in my situation are unavoidable, will plead my excuse for again intruding myself on you, and requesting the favour of your attention to the application I had the honour to address to you on the 14th ult. for a court of inquiry on my conduct: and when I state it is now two months since the charges against me

were first made, I hope your Grace's humanity will induce you to grant my request as speedily as may be consistent with the public service. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Grace's

Most obedient

Humble servant,

THO. KNOX,

Lieut.-Col. Com. Fishguard Vols.

His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND.

No. XXXII.

Bristol, 5th May, 1797.

SIR,

I have received the favour of your letter, requesting a copy of a letter sent to me some time ago, by some gentlemen commanding troops and companies in the county of Pembroke, which I immediately forwarded to the Commander in Chief, and have not had it returned. I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES ROOKE,

Lieut.-Gen.

Lieut.-Col. KNOX,

Fishguard Vols.

No. XXXIII.

No. XXXIII.

(OFFICIAL.)

SIR,

I am sorry to be under the necessity of signifying to you his Majesty's wish, that you would resign the command of the Fishguard Fencibles. His Majesty is, however, perfectly well satisfied with your conduct, courage, and loyalty, shewn on a late occasion. I am,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,
&c. &c.

MILFORD.

*London, May 13, 1797.**Lieut.-Col. KNOX.*

No. XXXIV.

Lanstinan, 16th May, 1797.

MY LORD,

I had this day the honour to receive your Lordship's letter, signifying to me his Majesty's wish

wish that I should resign the command of the Fishguard Volunteers. In obedience thereto, I inclose my commission of Lieut.-Col. Commandant to your Lordship; and request you will have the goodness to deliver it up accordingly. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient servant,

THO. KNOX.

Right Hon. Lord MILFORD.

No. XXXV.

Whitehall, 24th May, 1797.

MY LORD,

I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of the 10th (quere 19th) instant, inclosing Mr. Knox's resignation of his commission as Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Fishguard Corps of Volunteers, which I have laid before his Majesty, who has commanded me to direct your Lordship to acquaint Mr. Knox, that his Majesty, in accepting his resignation, was at the same time graciously pleased to express himself perfectly satisfied with the proofs of courage and
loyalty

loyalty Mr. Knox had always manifested in his Majesty's service. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble servant,

PORTLAND.

The Right Hon. Lord MILFORD.

No. XXXVI.

Haverfordwest, May 18th, 1797.

MY LORD,

The repeated applications I have made for a court of inquiry on my conduct, to the Duke of York and the Duke of Portland, having proved fruitless, I have yesterday transmitted to Lord Milford my commission as Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Fishguard Volunteers, to be delivered up to his Majesty, in consequence of a letter from his Lordship, of which I inclose a copy.

It was not until the 2d instant I was informed your Lordship had, at the last assizes, signed, and promoted the signing of a paper by other officers, stating their disapprobation of serving under me, on account of my ignorance and incapacity. I

wrote

wrote for a copy of it to Gen. Rooke, who answered me he had sent it immediately to the Commander in Chief, and that it had not been returned to him. I therefore think it necessary to call upon you for a copy of that paper, and of the signatures annexed. I send this by my servant, and I hope your Lordship will give me an immediate answer, which the bearer will bring me to Llanstinan.

I am,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient servant,
THO. KNOX.

Right Hon. Lord CAWDOR.

No. XXXVII.

Stackpole Court, May 18th, 1797.

SIR,

I have just received your letter, dated Haverfordwest, May the 18th, inclosing the copy of one from Lord Milford; and can feel no difficulty in stating the reasons that decide me to resign my commission, rather than risk my character as an officer by serving under your command, viz. my conviction of your inexperience, and ignorance

norance of your duty, joined to want of judgment. But I cannot transmit to you a copy of the letter you allude to with the signatures, without the permission of the officers, whose names are affixed to it. I am,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
CAWDOR.

THOMAS KNOX, *Esq.*
Lanstinan.

No. XXXVIII.

Lanstinan, 23d May, 1797.

MY LORD,

Circumstances, which may be easily explained, have prevented my sooner acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and informing you I think its contents are such, as make it incumbent on me to call upon you for satisfaction. I leave it to your Lordship to appoint the time and place of meeting; but I request, on my friend's * account, who has promised to do me the honour of accompanying me, the latter may be on this side of Pembroke ferry. I

L

saw

* The late Lieut.-Col. Daniel Vaughan.

saw Major Bowen yesterday, but as I understood from him he had no authority to say any thing from your Lordship, it would be improper for me to notice his communication. I go to day to Minwere. And am

Your Lordship's

Obedient humble servant,

THO. KNOX.

Right Hon. LORD CAWDOR.

No. XXXIX.

Stackpole Court, May 23, 1797.

SIR,

I took the liberty of detaining your servant three hours, until I had an opportunity of seeing a friend. I shall be ready to meet you at 12 o'clock to-morrow, upon the turnpike road, between Pembroke ferry and the road that turns off to Williamston, with the gentleman who accompanies me.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

CAWDOR.

THOMAS KNOX, *Esq.*

No. XL.

No. XL.

Soho Square, 21st Aug. 1797.

SIR,

Neither my son nor myself having been able to succeed in any of our repeated applications to the Duke of Portland, or to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, for a court martial, or board of inquiry into my son's conduct, as Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the Fishguard Volunteers; and not having been allowed a copy, or any communication of Major Williamson's report to Gen. Rooke, of the testimony of the officers whom he was directed to examine; nor having even been favoured with any other answer to any of our applications, than the cruel one of a signification of his Majesty's pleasure, by his Grace to the Lord Lieutenant, that my son should resign the command of that corps, which we had raised by our own personal influence, and private expence; the second of the kind that was raised in this kingdom, at a time when neither pay nor cloathing were provided by Government, and when none of the other gentlemen in the county of Pembroke either could, or would, raise a single man; both my son and myself are constrained to consider ourselves as suffering such severe and public marks of his Majesty's disapprobation, as renders it indispensably necessary for us to take the only remaining

maintaining steps in our power, to bring the whole of the late military transactions in Pembrokehire before the public, in the shape of legal investigation. With which view, as well as to punish the base calumniator, my son has brought an action in the Court of King's Bench for defamation, against Charles Haffall, on account of his letter to Mr. M'Namara, which the latter transmitted to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief; and as in the course of the prosecution, it will be necessary to call for Lord Milford's letter to the Duke of Portland, as well as those of my son to his Grace, and also for Gen. Rooke's and Major Williamson's reports; I must beg the favour of you, to move his Grace to allow me to have copies of those papers, or to have access to them in the mean time, for the purpose of instructing Counsel, previous to the trial next term.

(Signed)

WILLIAM KNOX.

JOHN KING, *Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

No. XLI.

Soho Square, Oct. 28th, 1797.

SIR,

I am unwilling to suppose that it is intended I should understand your not having favoured me

me with any answer to my letter of the 21st August, as a refusal of my very reasonable request, urged under circumstances, which, I have a right to say, entitle my son and myself to the countenance of the King's ministers. And, therefore, I take the liberty to repeat my request, and to beg a speedy answer, as the term begins in a few days; and I have the satisfaction to find, that Hassall, the ostensible traducer of my son's character, has entered an appearance, which insures to us the opportunity of a full display of Mr. Erskine's eloquence, in developing and exposing the malignity of the charge, and in vindicating my son's conduct, while commanding the Fishguard Volunteers. I must beg you will believe that I have neither made, nor repeated, my request to you for the papers I mentioned, from any apprehension that they were not to be otherwise obtained; for, thank God, there is no man, nor no office in this country, above the laws or the legal authority of the courts of justice: But as I wished to avoid doing any thing that might have the appearance of indelicacy, either to the Duke of Portland, or His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, I have adopted the mode of humble solicitation, and I trust your compliance will prevent the necessity of having recourse to any other.

(Signed)

WILLIAM KNOX.

JOHN KING, *Esq. Under Sec. of State.*

No. XLII.

No. XLII.

Whitehall, Nov. 9th, 1797.

DEAR SIR,

In answer to your application to be furnished with copies of certain papers in this office, relative to the conduct of your son, as Lieut.-Col. of the Fishguard Volunteers, I am to inform you, that the Duke of Portland, with every wish to shew you all due attention, is of opinion, that he cannot, with any degree of propriety, furnish you with copies of papers which have passed, as matters of official communication between this and any other department of his Majesty's government. I am, with much regard,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

J. KING.

WILLIAM KNOX, *Esq.*

No. XLIII.

Soho Square, 4th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I request you will lay before His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief the application
I

I find myself under the necessity of making to him, for accurate copies of Mr. M'Namara's letter of the 5th March, 1797, to His Royal Highness, and the extract of Mr. C. Haffall's letter of the 1st March, 1797, comprising the charges against me, which Major Williamson was ordered to examine into: it being my intention to seek that vindication by a court of law, which I have been deprived of, by the refusal of a court martial, or a court of inquiry. I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

THO. KNOX.

Late Lieut.-Col. Comm^{dt}.

Fifthguard Vols.

Lieut.-Col. BROWNRIGG.

No. XLIV.

Soho Square, 4th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I shall be much obliged to you to furnish me with a copy of Mr. M'Namara's letter of the 4th or 5th of March, 1797, to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and which you shewed to me

me at Haverfordwest, previous to the examination into my conduct, should that letter be in your possession, or should you have a copy of it ; if not, shall I trouble you to inform me, whether the original was transmitted back to the Duke of York ?

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

THO. KNOX.

Brigade-Major WILLIAMSON, Bristol.

No. XLV.

Bristol, 9th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge your's of the 4th instant, respecting a copy of Mr. M'Namara's letter of March last, and have delayed returning an answer for some days, on account of Gen. Rooke's absence. The General is still at Badminton ; but the letter you allude to is not in my possession, nor have I a copy of it. As far as I can recollect, the letter, with the other papers, &c. was returned to Col. Brownrigg immediately

mediately on my arrival at Bristol from Haverfordwest. I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

THOMAS KNOX, *Esq.*

No. XLVI.

Horse Guards, 11th Jan. 1798.

SIR,

I have laid before the Duke of York your letter of the 4th instant, and am commanded to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness does not think himself at liberty to direct copies to be given of the papers you allude to. I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

ROBERT BROWNRIGG.

T. KNOX, *Esq.*

No. XLVII.

We the undersigned, now or late officers in the corps of Fishguard Volunteers, lately commanded

M

by

by Lieut.-Col. Knox, do declare, that we never said we held him in contempt, or used words to that purport or effect, as we have been informed Mr. Charles Haffall reported we did, at the time of the French invasion ; neither did we at that, or any other time, hear any of the men of the said corps express such sentiments ; and we further declare, that we ever respected Col. Knox, in his character, as our commanding officer, and a gentleman, and that, to the best of our judgment and belief, he acted, during the time of the said invasion, with the utmost spirit and good conduct.

Dated Oct. 3d, 1797.

WM. BOWEN, *Major.*

DAN. VAUGHAN, *Capt. late Major
and Lieut.-Col. 39th Regt.*

ESSEX BOWEN, *Capt.*

JOHN PROPERT, *Lieut.*

THOMAS JAMES, *Lieut.*

WM. HARRIES, *Lieut.*

D. BOWEN, *Ensign.*

M. BOWEN, *Ensign.*

JAMES GRIFFITHS, *Ensign.*

THOMAS NOOTT, *Ensign.*

N. B. Lieut. and Adj. Bowen was incapable of doing any duty at the time the French landed, by reason of an illness with which he had been long afflicted, and which occasioned his death soon afterwards.

No. XLVIII.

No. XLVIII.

Extract from the Resolutions of a General Meeting of the Inhabitants, &c. of the county of Pembroke, and town and county of Haverfordwest, &c. held at the Guildhall at Haverfordwest, and from thence adjourned to the Castle Inn, &c. the 18th day of March 1797, &c. &c.

Lord MILFORD being in the Chair :

Resolved, 3dly, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Lieut.-Col. Knox, who led the Fishguard and Newport Fencible Infantry, &c.

No. XLIX.

Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

Extract from the Resolutions of a Meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of the Borough of Tenby, held at the Town-hall, in the Borough, on Friday the 24th of March, 1797.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Lord Cawdor, Lieut.-Col. Knox, &c. for the zeal, alacrity, and spirited exertions manifested by them, when the French troops effected a landing, near Fishguard, in this county.

No. L.

*Charles-street, St. James's-square,
3d July, 1793.*

SIR,

I am sorry it has not sooner been in my power to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 10th past, with its two inclosures.

Lord Amherst has, this day, read your letter, and directs me to say, he entirely approves of all the regulations you have made regarding your associated company, and thinks them proper and judicious.

I return you Mr. Stephens's letter to Lieut. Bowen, as it may possibly be of use to him on some future occasion.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

L. MORSE.

Capt. KNOX, Lanstinan, near Haverfordwest.

No. LI.

No. LI.

Lanstinan, near Fishguard, Jan. 1st, 1794.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that last night a French schooner, carrying three swivels, and 18 men, was brought into the harbour of Fishguard; upon receiving intelligence thereof this morning, I repaired thither, and learnt that the vessel having made a signal, a pilot, and the officers of the revenue, went out to her yesterday, and were received with great cordiality by the French; and, at their desire, brought the vessel within the pier, where she now lies. A serjeant and party of the Royal Fishguard Association immediately went on board, and took possession of the vessel and crew. On my arrival, M. de la Robrie, whose letter I inclose, introduced himself to me as a person charged to solicit succours from his Majesty's ministers for the Royalists at the Isle of Noirmontier. I asked for the ship's papers, but was informed they had been thrown overboard. Mons. la Robrie furnished me with the paper which accompanies this letter, and which I send to you in the same state M. la Robrie gave it to me. He told me this paper had been inclosed in a cover, but that the cover having been wetted and damaged, it was taken off. He likewise produced me a paper signed by Charette, which, at
his

his own desire, I returned to him. M. le Febre, the captain of the vessel, has a sort of commission, signed by M. la Robrie, as aid-du-camp to M. la Charette: these are the only papers my repeated inquiries have been able to procure. There are two priests passengers, a M. des Mortiers, a surgeon, M. Langlois, a servant or secretary of M. la Robrie, and 18 sailors. On board the vessel we found some muskets loaded with ball and broken nails tied together, 48 cartridges for the swivels, a number of pistols, and five or six hangers,

M. de la Robrie pressed me much to send him to you, which I thought it prudent to decline, till I have further directions, as he certainly has not given me any information respecting his mission, other than I have now the honour to transmit: who they are, I cannot at present tell; their accounts have been contradictory, and possibly through fear. Neither M. de la Robrie's appearance or conversation have convinced me of his being an ambassador. They have one English sailor with them, who told me a very confused story, and said they had been out at sea but five days, whereas the rest say, they sailed on the 23d, and that they left Noirmontier nine days ago. Having read in the public papers, that the Royal army wore a red cross, I inquired of M. de la Robrie as to their dress; he said, they wore no uniform, and did not mention the cross. Finding that I
could

could get no authentic information, or any ship's papers or journal, I thought it proper to land the whole of the ship's company, and put them under a guard; and desired M. de la Robrie to write to you to explain his situation and character. I have separated the officers and crew: M. de la Robrie and the passengers are with the former. As soon as they were got out, and the ship cleared, I wrote to Lord Milford for directions respecting them, and have taken care to furnish them with every accommodation I could procure. You will observe the signature of De la Robrie to occur twice in the subscription to M. de la Robrie's credentials. He tells me he has two brothers in the royal army, and that he is aid-du-camp to M. la Charette. I can get no better intelligence of the royal army from him, than that it is divided into three parts, in Bretagne, Poitou, and Anjou, I think. The colours found with them are an English pendant, and a plain white flag, fringed. M. de la Robrie and the others seemed to know nothing about Lord Moira's expedition, and did not even appear to have heard his name, as one of them asked me to repeat it, on my mentioning him, and his being at Guernsey. Salt and billet-wood is all the cargo they have on board, besides provisions. I am told the schooner's name is Le Dauphin: I think her burthen may be near 100 tons.

I have thought it my duty thus to lay before you
all

all the information I have been able to collect, and, I trust, you will approve the steps I have taken to secure the whole party until I receive further orders. I cannot but add, that the greatest alacrity in the execution of their duty, has been shewn by the company under my command. The vessel I put into the custody of the revenue officers, and her cargo will be searched to-morrow, and the salt landed, should it be found adviseable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

THO. KNOX.

Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS.

No. LII.

Whitehall, 4th Jan. 1794.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing the letter which had been delivered to you by the Chevalier de la Robrie. This letter, and the circumstances you mention respecting his arrival at Fishguard, have determined me to send this by a messenger, who is directed to accompany him

him to town. Your conduct, in placing a military guard over this gentleman and the crew of the vessel in which he came, was certainly proper and prudent on their first arrival; but, during the absence of the Chevalier, unless you shall hereafter receive contrary orders from me, I am to desire, that you will cause the other persons to be liberated, and to be properly accommodated as far as it may be in your power, with such articles as their immediate wants may require.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient,

Humble servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

THOMAS KNOX, *Esq.*

No. LIII.

Whitehall, 31st Jan. 1794:

SIR,

The messenger who will deliver this letter to you, has received my directions to accompany to London the captain and crew of the vessel lately arrived at Fishguard, and I am persuaded, from the attention you have already shewn to these persons, that you will give every assistance in your

N

power

power to facilitate their departure from Pembroke. You will draw upon me for the expences incurred on their account since their arrival.

I trust that proper precaution will be taken to preserve the vessel belonging to them, and the cargo, from damage, until some measure can be taken for their disposal.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

HENRY DUNDAS.

Mr. KNOX.

No. LIV.

*County of } To Col. KNOX, Commanding Officer
Pembroke. }* of the Corps of Fencibles, at Fish-
guard, in the said County.

We the Mayor and Justices of the Peace for the town and county of Haverfordwest, and Magistrates of the said county, having been applied to by the inhabitants of the said town and county, who have declared that they have great reason to fear, and that there are a great many wicked and evil disposed persons whose names are to them unknown, who have threatened to attack and disturb the peace of the

the said town: and as the Mayor of the said town hath received several letters of a threatening and inflammatory nature, from persons calling themselves colliers and others: We being desirous, as far as in us lies, to preserve the peace, and protect the property of the inhabitants of the said town and county, do, in his Majesty's name, request and require you to order immediately a sufficient military force to the said town, to protect the lives and properties of the peaceable inhabitants there. Given under our hands and seals this 17th day of August, 1795.

Signed by the Mayor and Six Justices.

No. LV.

Haverfordwest, 18th Aug. 1795.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform you, that having yesterday received from the Mayor and Justices of Haverfordwest, the application for protection, of which the inclosed is a copy, I this morning marched hither a detachment of the corps of Fishguard Volunteers, under my command, consisting of 100 privates, besides officers, and non-commissioned officers.

The utmost alacrity was shewn by the Fishguard Volunteers on this occasion; and as I understand the Magistrates have requested a body of his Majesty's troops to be sent to Haverfordwest, I shall remain here until its arrival, unless I receive further orders.

The approach of the harvest will, however, make it necessary to permit such of the volunteers as are farmers, to return home; but I shall take care to retain such a force, as may ensure the tranquillity of the town, which, I have the satisfaction to add, was not disturbed yesterday. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

&c. &c. &c.

THO. KNOX.

His Grace the Duke of PORTLAND.

No. LVI.

Whiteball, 22d Aug. 1795.

SIR,

The Duke of Portland has received your letter, acquainting him that you had marched to Haverfordwest with the Fishguard Volunteers under your command, at the request of the Magistrates

Magistrates of that place ; and I am directed by his Grace, to signify to you his perfect approbation of your conduct, in complying with the requisition of the Magistrates, and his satisfaction in the zeal and alacrity of your corps.

It will certainly be proper that you should retain some part of the detachment there, as long as the Magistrates judge it necessary for the support of their authority ; but the inconvenience which many would experience by being detained from home at this season, will undoubtedly dispose them to discharge you, as soon as the tranquillity of the town is re-established.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

J. KING.

Col. KNOX, &c. &c. &c.

No. LVII.

Lanstinan, near Fishguard, 29th Aug. 1795.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Grace the Duke of Portland, that I quitted Haverfordwest on the evening of the

the 26th, with the detachment of the Fishguard Volunteers under my command. The Mayor having signified to me that our presence was no longer necessary, as the tranquillity of the town was perfectly re-established.

It is highly flattering to me to have received his Grace's approbation of the zeal and alacrity shewn by the corps, in complying with the application of the Magistrates; and I feel the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the conduct and attention to their duty, of the officers and privates of the detachment, during their stay in Haverfordwest, to have afforded me entire satisfaction.

I am, Sir,

&c. &c. &c.

THO. KNOX.

J. KING, *Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

No. LVIII.

Whitehall, 31st Aug. 1795.

SIR,

I have received and laid before the Duke of Portland your letter to me of the 29th instant,
and

and I am directed by his Grace to inform you, that he feels much satisfaction that the disturbances at Haverfordwest are at an end; and that the attention which you have given to them, for which his Grace is much obliged to you, is now no longer necessary.

I am, Sir,
&c. &c. &c.

J. KING.

T. KNOX, *Esq.*

FINIS.

and I am directed by his Grace to inform you
that I am much obliged to you for the
at Havverford as at an old; and that the
region which has been given to them, for which
his Grace is much obliged to you, is now no
longer necessary.

J. KING



W. KING, Esq.

FINIS